

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

2010 ANNUAL REPORT



WE CALL THIS VIGILANCE.

Special Note to Readers

The organizational structure of the Arizona Department of Public Safety underwent significant changes during FY 2010 in an effort to make the agency more efficient. These changes may impact where data is found in this report and explain changes in the way data was collected and reported. In addition, the agency is no longer mandated to perform certain activities such as photo enforcement. As a result, some activities found in previous annual reports are no longer reported.

Table of Contents

Directors Office	3
Highway Patrol Division	9
Technical Services Division	15
Criminal Investigations Division	35

Directors Office

Under the oversight of the Director, the Director's Office establishes the objectives and structure of the agency and, through the Deputy Director, directs its day-to-day operations. The Director's Office also oversees the agency's executive officer, government liaison, community outreach & education program, and professional standards unit. The Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS), the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training board (AZ POST) and the Law Enforcement Merit System Council (LEMSC) are administratively supported by the Director's Office. The Director's Office also oversees and establishes the objectives of the agency's management services functions and financial services functions.

Executive Officer

Manages the personnel and functions of the director's staff; oversees and supervises the EEO/Affirmative action program; provides staff support to the director and deputy director, and is the agency ombudsman. This function also serves on and chairs various committees on behalf of the director and agency.

Government Liaison

The DPS government liaison monitors proposed legislation pertaining to the criminal justice system and the agency while serving as the agency's main point of contact with the legislature and various govern-

mental entities. The government liaison also oversees and supervises security for the Arizona Senate and House of Representatives and ensures cooperative relations between the Department and local, county, state and federal criminal justice agencies.

Community Outreach & Education Program

This vital area of DPS serves as the agency's primary media liaison and in-house creative services provider through its media relations coordinator, public information officers, video productions function, and publications/marketing section.

The media relations coordinator and public information officers resolve issues of mutual concern with media outlets and ensure the agency is providing necessary services and/or responses to the media regarding news stories concerning the agency. Through its video productions function, this unit creates video programs for the agency, especially for training purposes, as well as other state, local, federal and nonprofit organizations and the Governor's Office.

Through the marketing and creative services arm of its publications section, the unit produces a wide array of marketing materials for the agency including web-based graphics, printed brochures, pamphlets, posters, press conference displays, logos and high-resolution public relations photography.

The publications section of this unit also produces the agency's annual report to the Governor and



writes copy, or verbiage, for agency marketing materials and websites.

It also produces and publishes the agency's long-standing internal employee and retiree newsletter, The Digest.

Professional Standards

DPS is committed to maintaining the integrity of its employees and is dedicated to upholding the trust of the citizens of Arizona. To preserve that integrity and trust, DPS accepts and investigates formal and anonymous complaints from citizens of the community, and from internal sources within the agency through its Professional Standards Unit (formerly Internal Affairs). Professional Standards will investigate, in accordance with policies and procedures established in the DPS Complaints and Discipline Manual, any employee conduct alleged to be in violation of department policy or Law Enforcement Merit System Council (LEMSC) Rules.

Management Services

Management Services consists of the following units: Human Resources, Safety and Loss Prevention, Public Records, Department Records, Emergency Management/Duty Office, and Research and Planning.

Human Resources

The responsibilities of the Human Resources sec-

Mission Statement

To protect human life and property by enforcing state laws, deterring criminal activity, ensuring highway and public safety, and providing vital scientific, technical, and operational support to other criminal justice agencies.

tion can be broken down into two major categories: Personnel Services and Employee Assistance/Behavioral Services.

In Personnel Services, Human Resource is responsible for all aspects of the hiring and outprocessing of employees, the development of classification and compensation structures, and the processing of retirement and related benefit plans.

During the hiring process, Human Resources actively recruits both sworn and civilian applicants for all positions within the Department. These recruitment processes include advertising, attendance at job fairs and answering requests for information. Following the recruitment phase, Human Resources conducts the written tests, background, medical/psychological and drug testing as well as the polygraph on all qualified candidates. During an employee's career, Human Resources is responsible for all employee benefits including medical, dental and vision, as well as the retirement plans for both the sworn and civilian ranks.

At the end of an employee's career, Human Resources is responsible for the out-processing of all employees to include ensuring all benefits to them are fulfilled.

In Employee Assistance/Behavioral Services, Human Resources Bureau is responsible for the Employee Assistance Program, Peer Counseling, Chaplaincy and volunteer programs for both sworn and civilian positions.

Within the Employee Assistance Program, Human

Resources provides information to employees who may be struggling not only in their professional career but also in their personal lives.

To address employee needs, Human Resources provides information about services available to the employee and their families to include marriage counseling, financial counseling, legal guidance as well as referrals and other resources needed.

Human Resources is responsible for the Peer Counseling and Chaplaincy programs that respond to critical incidents such as officer-involved shootings and other incidents involving serious injury or death, in which officers or other employees are involved. Human Resources also is responsible for the Department Volunteer program where ordinary citizens, who want to give back to their community, volunteer throughout the Department.

Safety and Loss Prevention

The Safety and Loss Prevention Unit is responsible for evaluating and processing all Department risk management claims; evaluating and implementing loss prevention opportunities; developing and coordinating the safety/health programs; ensuring agency compliance with OSHA and EPA requirements, as well as overseeing agency compliance with state safety and risk management statutes, rules, and regulations.

The Safety and Loss Prevention Unit is also responsible for agency-wide training on public health related topics such as blood-borne pathogens,



CPR/AEDs, Tuberculosis, Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), and H1N1 Flu. In the past year, these training modules have been made available internally on the Intranet and have been shared with several State agencies, as well as agencies in other states.

Public Records

The Public Records Unit is responsible for responding to written requests for public records documents. In addition, the unit responds to subpoena duces tecum, requests for certified records and the supervisor of the unit is the Department's document custodian.

Department Records

The Department Records Unit receives, electronically scans, and maintains all criminal investigation, arrest, offense, incident, and collision investigation reports for the agency. The unit responds to government and public requests for collision investigation reports and photographs for crashes investigated by the agency. In addition, the unit receives, electronically scans, and processes all agency generated traffic enforcement documents, such as citations, warnings, field interviews, and repair orders, including data collection from enforcement activities for analysis.

Emergency Management

The Emergency Management Unit ensures the agency's compliance to the National Incident Man-

agement System (NIMS). The unit is also responsible for the agency's continuity of operations plan, and the DPS Emergency Operations Center. The unit coordinates various emergency preparedness plans, and monitors and coordinates Department assets and resources for utilization during significant planned events or catastrophes.

The Emergency Management Unit planned and facilitated Department-wide National Incident Management System (NIMS) training during FY 2010. Some classes were available online while other high level courses were taught in a traditional classroom setting. The Department holds an overall completion rate of over 95%, well above the national average, in suggested and mandatory NIMS courses.

Duty Office

The Duty Office facilitates the flow of critical information within the agency related to ongoing law enforcement situations throughout the state. The Duty Office responds to citizen requests for road/highway information, officer contact information, citation/warning questions, Arizona statute questions, general complaints about officer and departmental procedures, Concealed Weapon (CCW) inquiries, Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) inquiries, impound/tow inquiries, welfare checks, commercial vehicle questions, dispatch related questions and road closure complaints and inquiries. The Duty Office receives and distributes subpoenas and responds to requests from agency personnel for various types of assistance. The Duty Office is the state point of contact for the Amber Alert System



and responds to media inquiries when agency public information officers are off duty.

Research and Planning

Research and Planning provides planning and policy support to all divisions of the Department. The unit is responsible for documenting agency policy and practices through development and publication of the Department’s directives and procedural manuals. Policy development and implementation involves research, drafting, and dissemination of new and revised policies. The unit receives and applies input regarding operational practices from a variety of sources, continually reviews and modifies existing policies, and develops new policies as directed by the Director.

General planning responsibilities include development of short and long range goals at the direction of the Director. The unit assists with development, modification, and monitoring of the Department’s Strategic Plan, Operational Plan, and associated performance measures. The unit oversees the agency’s administrative rules requirements.

Research activities include benchmarking best practices of other organizations, designing and administering surveys, conducting statistical analysis, and publishing special reports and studies. The unit assists other law enforcement agencies in their research pursuits by sharing the Department’s policies, procedures, and emerging trends as requested.

Research and Planning is authorized 5 positions; a Sergeant, a Police Planner, and three Administrative Services Officers. Due to an ongoing hiring freeze, the unit operated without a Police Planner for nearly all of FY2010.

Research and Planning Activity

	2009	2010
Projects Completed	135	89
Pursuit Report	325	281
Use of Force Reports	685	465
Research Assists to Other Agencies	382	398

Financial Services

The Financial Services Bureau performs financial, procurement, and budget functions for the Department. The Bureau is comprised of accounts payable, payroll, general accounting, travel, procurement, grants, asset forfeiture, victim services, and budget units.

In FY 2010, the Budget Office provided oversight and guidance for over \$271 million in expenditures, down from \$299.6 million in FY 2009. Federal grants remained strong, however, and helped the Department maintain its service levels.

	2009	2010
Federal Awards Received	26,200,000	26,617,207

The Department is the designated recipient of Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) victim assistance funds for the State of Arizona. In this capacity, the Department passes through federal victim assistance funds to the State's victim service community annually. These funds significantly enhance direct services to victims of all crimes, with particular emphasis on victims of sexual assault, domestic violence and child abuse. In FY 2010, the DPS Crime Victim Services Unit made \$7.5 million in contract awards in support of 98 local projects.

	2009	2010
VOCA Awards	\$7,606,134	\$ 7,530,348

State's General Fund.

Although expenditures were reduced due to the State's and Department's overall budget climate, the Accounts Payable Unit remained busy with the following activities.

	2009	2010
Accounts Payable	19,300	16,878
Claims Processed		
Procurement Card Transactions	5,603	4,766
Value of Procurement Card Transactions	\$970,328	\$825,704

The Asset Forfeiture Unit's goals are to seize the tools criminal organizations use to perpetuate their criminal activity and to deprive them of the fruits of their crimes. The assets that are ultimately forfeited to the State are used by the Department to enhance our efforts to combat this criminal activity. In FY 2010, the Department was awarded \$8.3 million in forfeited assets. This includes federal, state and county forfeitures.

	2009	2010
Forfeiture (RICO) Revenue Received	\$3,291,418	\$ 8,285,410
Forfeiture Revenue Expended	\$16,401,413*	\$10,741,117*

* Includes extraordinary expenditures for the construction of a replacement crime laboratory in Tucson and legislatively mandated transfers to the

Overview

The Highway Patrol Division (HPD) of the Arizona Department of Public Safety is the largest and most recognized division within the agency. It is often referred to as the agency's flagship division and has a history dating back to 1931 when a state highway patrol function was first created in Arizona.

The mission of the Highway Patrol Division is to ensure the safe and expeditious use of the highway transportation system for the public and to provide assistance to local and county law enforcement agencies. The officers assigned to the Highway Patrol Division at DPS patrol nearly 6,000 miles of state and federal highways while enforcing Arizona traffic and criminal laws. In addition, Highway Patrol officers with DPS investigate traffic collisions, assist other law enforcement agencies with collision expertise and promote traffic safety through public awareness programs. The Highway Patrol Division is pro-active in promoting highway safety by conducting collision reduction details with special enforcement emphasis on collision and injury causing violations such as driving under the influence, aggressive driving, speeding, and failure to use safety restraints.

Today's Highway Patrol Division at DPS is comprised of three Patrol Bureaus. The three patrol bureaus are aligned into the Northern Patrol Bureau, the Metro Patrol Bureau, and the Southern Patrol Bureau. This is a reduction from prior years when Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Districts made up its own bureau. Currently the two Commercial Ve-

hicle Enforcement Districts, Canine District, Operational Training Section, and Aviation Section report directly to Division.

The Metro Patrol Bureau administers the Motorcycle District that has scheduled patrol responsibilities within the geographical boundaries of the Metro Phoenix area. The Motorcycle District provides an invaluable service to the citizens of Arizona by providing a rapid response to collisions and motorists who need assistance during the "rush hour" periods on the metro freeway system. The Motorcycle District is also instrumental in escorting politicians, speakers, and sporting teams across the metro freeway system in a safe, expeditious manner.

The Metro Patrol Bureau has a squad dedicated to DUI enforcement. A DUI van is dedicated to this squad to facilitate processing of subjects arrested for DUI. The members of the DUI squad are comprised of experts and instructors in the area of standardized field sobriety testing, horizontal gaze nystagmus, drug recognition and law enforcement phlebotomy. The DUI squad, as well as other highly trained officers throughout the Metro Patrol Bureau, routinely participate in enforcement details in an effort to reduce the negative effects of impaired drivers.

In addition to the Metro Patrol Bureau DUI enforcement squad, the Highway Patrol Division oversaw a DUI fugitive Squad during 2010. Despite the fact that Arizona has some of the toughest DUI laws, many violators avoid their penalty by absconding from the law. The DUI fugitive squad was charged

with the task of locating and apprehending persons arrested and charged with driving under the influence, who have absconded and had subsequent warrants issued for their arrest.

The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Districts and the Aviation Section are statewide programs administered centrally with satellite offices strategically located throughout the state. Officers assigned to the Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Districts within the Highway Patrol Division are responsible for enforcing commercial vehicle regulations and responding to incidents throughout the state involving discharge of hazardous materials. The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Districts also provides training and assistance to criminal justice personnel and to other local law enforcement agencies in commercial vehicle law enforcement. Specialized training is provided in mitigating hazardous materials incidents. In addition to its patrol function, the Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Bureau administers many of the division's special units such as the Canine District and the Drug Interdiction unit. The Canine District has units stationed in strategic locations to provide statewide requests for service and patrol.

The Operational Training section of the Highway Patrol Division also provides training to law enforcement officers statewide on DUI enforcement related services, and instruction in standardized field sobriety testing, horizontal gaze nystagmus, drug recognition and law enforcement phlebotomy.

The Aviation Section of the Highway Patrol Division provides a statewide air-support response capability

for critical occurrences and emergency situations. In this capacity, the Aviation Section provides aerial and logistical aviation support for law enforcement, highway safety and traffic enforcement operations. Additionally, air transport services in support of governmental and critical administrative functions are provided.

On July 16, 2010 the Photo Enforcement Program ended. While in operation, the Photo Enforcement Program consisted of stationary speed cameras strategically placed along the Phoenix Metropolitan Freeway system and mobile units that could be deployed statewide as needed. Like many specialized areas within the Department, these units were available for enforcement details on a statewide basis upon request.

Statistics and Analysis from HPD

Part of the Arizona Department of Public Safety's mission is to ensure public safety through vigilant enforcement of all state traffic laws. Enforcement involves officers issuing either a citation or a warning to motorists in violation of such laws. Citations and warnings are issued to motorists for both moving and non-moving violations.

A moving violation is essentially any violation of the law committed by the driver of a vehicle while it is in motion (such as speeding, unsafe lane usage and aggressive driving). The term "motion" distinguishes it from non-moving violations such as equipment violations, or paperwork violations relating to insurance, registration, etc.



Recognizing that certain non-moving violations, such as those associated with faulty vehicle equipment, can be just as much a factor in collisions as many moving violations, DPS continued its efforts in this area in FY 2010.

Consistent with the agency's goal of reducing deaths and injuries along the state highway system, the agency also placed renewed emphasis in FY 2010 on seatbelt violations.

The data below reveals sustained efforts in the number of moving, non-moving citations and warnings, as well as vehicle repair orders, issued by the agency in FY 2010 when compared to FY 2009.

HPD General Activity

	2009	2010
Number of miles patrolled	21,987,920	21,275,292
Violators Stopped	608,841	593,532
Motorist Assists	139,892	138,613
Citations Issued		
Hazardous Violations (Moving)	166,114	158,000
Non-Hazardous Violations (Non-moving)	129,480	113,050
TOTALS	295,594	271,050

	2009	2010
Warnings Issued		
Hazardous Violations	183,414	189,681
Non-Hazardous Violations	111,886	106,980
TOTALS	295,300	296,661

	2009	2010
Warnings Issued		
Hazardous Violations	183,414	189,681
Non-Hazardous Violations	111,886	106,980
TOTALS	295,300	296,661
Repair Orders Issued		
Repair Orders Issued	180,090	167,340
Seat Belt Violations		
Citations Issued	19,469	19,451
Warnings Issued	304	517
Child Restraint Citations	3,525	3,036
Child Restraint Warning	40	41
TOTALS	23,338	23,045

Arrests

The number of arrests made by officers assigned to the Highway Patrol Division at DPS steadily increased over the years leading up to 2009. Some of the factors playing a role in the increase were population growth in the state, increased vehicle

traffic, the addition of new highways and freeways to patrol, new laws and the ever-increasing emphasis on removing impaired drivers from the road. Each arrest an officer makes requires the officer to dedicate several hours and sometimes an entire shift to the arrest process which often includes inventory and towing of suspect vehicle, travel to booking facility, a detailed booking process, report writing, and eventually, court appearances related to arrest. The number of total arrests made during 2010 went down. The reason for this may be attributed to the decrease in the number of officers on the street due to hiring and budget constraints. The last new officer to be added to the ranks of the Highway Patrol Division was in June of 2009. Since that time, the number of officers working the road has steadily decreased through normal attrition.

Arrests (by type)

	2009	2010
Felony (excludes DUI)	4,224	4,224
Misdemeanor (excludes DUI)	8,481	7,627
Warrants (misdemeanor & felony)	7,958	7,064
DUI (misdemeanor & felony)	6,059	5,402
TOTALS	26,722	23,955

Stolen Vehicles Recovered

	2009	2010
Occupied	331	249
Unoccupied	282	230
TOTALS	613	479

Assistance to other Agencies

The number of hours officers assigned to the Highway Patrol Division at DPS were able to spend assisting other law enforcement agencies, increased in fiscal year 2010. An increase in providing assistance was accomplished despite the decrease in manpower to all areas of the Highway Patrol Division. Providing assistance to other agencies, especially small, rural police departments, is a vital, heavily relied upon function of DPS. The agency's goal to provide reliable assistance to other agencies can significantly affect the quality of public safety and service in some communities.

	2009	2010
Number of Hours	18,039	21,397
Number of Calls	18,056	17,647

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement

	2009	2010
Motor Carrier Inspections	29,518	32,014
Vehicles Placed Out of Service	6,736	5,455
Drivers Placed Out of Service	4,526	5,308
Vehicles Weighed	108	21
School Buses Inspected	8,147	7,613
Tow Trucks Inspected	644	1,030

DPS Officers assigned to the Commercial Vehicle

Enforcement Bureau (CVEB) within the agency's Highway Patrol Division are responsible for assuring the safety of the motoring public in Arizona by enforcing Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. They do this primarily by conducting commercial vehicle inspections and commercial vehicle traffic enforcement along the state highway system. When an officer inspects a commercial vehicle and finds it to be out of compliance with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, the officer can have the unsafe commercial vehicle placed out of service. The number of commercial vehicle inspections, also known as motor carrier inspections, conducted by DPS increased in fiscal year 2010.

Motor Vehicle Collisions

Motor vehicle collisions in Arizona, especially those resulting in death and/or injury, continued to decline in fiscal year 2010. The number of alcohol related collisions (with and without injuries) also declined in fiscal year 2010. The efforts of DPS, which has made collision reduction a priority since its inception, along with a variety of other factors, played a role in this highly encouraging decrease. In addition to traffic enforcement, there have been several other factors that have played a significant role in reducing the number of crashes to include the economic downturn, reduced traffic volumes, additional traffic lanes through continued freeway expansion and improved vehicle safety systems. Arizona's reduction in collisions is not unique; nationwide traffic crash statistics have mirrored those seen in Arizona very closely for many of the same reasons.

DPS has also made great strides in increasing seat belt use and curtailing impaired drivers. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) September 2009 statistics show 84 percent of drivers in Arizona use seat belts. That percentage could be significantly higher with the implementation of a primary seat belt law that would contribute to a further reduction in injury collisions.

DPS Investigated Collisions (by type)

	2009	2010
Total Injuries	10,715	10,258
Collisions with Injuries	7,132	6,719
Alcohol Related collisions	1,039	865
Alcohol Related Injury Collisions	494	394
Fatal Collisions	263	237
Total Collisions	25,537	24,580

Drug Seizures

DPS Officers assigned to the Highway Patrol Division continue to interdict substantial amounts of illegal narcotics and money while patrolling the state's expansive highway and freeway system. The quantities of narcotics and drug related currency seized by the agency has steadily increased over the years. Fiscal year 2010 showed an increase in the amount of cocaine and methamphetamine seized. This increase may be attributed to the officers training and education in the latest interdiction methods, as well as their vigilance in overall enforcement.

Drugs Seized (in pounds)

	2009	2010
Marijuana	69,913	63,701
Cocaine	580	766
Methamphetamine	157	215
Drug Related Currency	\$7,184,574	\$9,152,542

Number of flights (by type)

	2009	2010
Law Enforcement-Criminal (non pursuit)	254	228
Law Enforcement - Pursuit	39	21
Law Enforcement - Traffic (non pursuit)	24	15
Law Enforcement - SOU	18	8
Law Enforcement - SOU (non-flight)	4	2
Photo - ADOT	0	1
Photo - Other	4	3
Photo - Law Enforcement	37	18
Search and Rescue	288	266
Non-Highway Medical Evacuation	100	71
Highway Medical Evaluation	46	25
Logistic Flights	153	113
Public Education	14	15
Patrol Flights	62	51
Training - Pilot Training	156	104
Training - Technical Rescue	90	67
Training - Other	4	3
External Load - Non Emergency	1	5
External Load - Fire Suppression	0	2
Technical Rescue Land/Water	44	44
Hospital Transfer	0	2
Telecommunications Flights	12	2
Vital Materials	1	0
Other	18	4
Total Missions	1532	1216
Total Flight Hours	1534	1345

Aviation

The overall reduction in the number of flight hours flown and missions completed by the DPS Aviation section is the direct result of budget constraints. These constraints have limited the aviation fuel and maintenance budget, resulting in more restrictive mission response criteria, and cutbacks in hours of operation for the Air Rescue helicopter units.

Technical Services Division

The Technical Services Division (TSD) at the Arizona Department of Public Safety is responsible for developing and coordinating scientific, technical, regulatory and support services essential to the promotion of public safety in Arizona. Special attention is given to providing scientific analysis and criminal justice support to Arizona’s criminal justice agencies. TSD further develops, operates and maintains the data processing and data/voice communications systems that enable DPS, and several other agencies, to operate statewide. Under the umbrella of the Technical Services Division are distinct bureaus (detailed below) that house the functions to meet the responsibilities of the division.

Compliance and Information Services Bureau

The Compliance and Information Services Bureau consists of the Licensing Unit, Carry Concealed Weapons (CCW) Permit Unit and the Applicant Processing Unit.

The Licensing Unit regulates the private investigator and security guard industry. The Licensing Unit’s primary responsibility is to processes applications for private investigator licenses as well as armed and unarmed security guards. Of the 13 employees assigned to the Licensing Unit, two are officers. These officers conduct administrative and criminal investigations involving violations of state security and private investigator statutes and rules.

The CCW Unit is responsible for the issuance of carry concealed weapons permits. There are approximately 135,600 active CCW permits. This unit also assesses other State’s CCW programs and enters into reciprocal agreements and grants recognition for other State’s CCW permits.

The Applicant Processing Unit includes the Applicant Clearance Card Team and the Applicant Team. The Applicant Clearance Card Team’s primary responsibility is to process applications for Arizona Fingerprint Clearance Cards. A State and national criminal records check is conducted to ensure each applicant meets the state statute requirements. These applicants are primarily those that work with children, vulnerable adults and those with developmental disabilities.

The Applicant Team conducts state and national criminal record checks for employment and licensure purposes. These background checks are conducted based on a State and Federal Bureau of Investigation approved State law, municipal ordinance or tribal resolution. Each applicant must submit a full set of fingerprints for the background check. During fiscal year 2010, the applicant team processed more than 149,000 requests.

Private Investigator Licensing

	2009	2010
PI Active Employee Registrations	2,250	2,249
PI Employee Applications Processed	420	376
PI Employee Renewals Processed	369	289
PI Active Agency Licenses	1,071	1,063
PI Agency Applications Processed	120	123
PI Agency Licenses Renewed	502	317

Every person performing PI services in Arizona must be licensed by the Licensing Unit, although there are a few exceptions. The State of Arizona requires no prior experience for a person to become a PI and only three years of investigative experience to establish a PI agency. In FY 2010, there was a significant decrease in renewal Private Investigator Agency (-37%) and Private Investigator Employee licenses (-22%). The only explanation is the recent economic climate. There has not been any legislation or rule changes which would have affected renewals.

Security Guards Licensing

	2009	2010
SG Active Employee Registrations	31,242	31,091
SG Employee Applications Processed	9,199	8,062
SG Employee Applications Processed	4,658	4,631
SG Active Agency Licenses	258	283
SG Agency Applications Processed	58	64
SG Agency Licenses Renewed	99	96

Private security guard service means any agency, individual or employer in the business of furnishing to the public for hire, fee or reward dogs, watchmen, patrol services, private security guards or other persons to protect human life or to prevent the theft or the misappropriation or concealment of goods, wares, merchandise, money, bonds, stocks, notes, or other property, valuable documents, papers and articles of value. The Department of Public Safety Licensing Unit issues licenses to qualifying Security Guard Agencies, and Armed and Unarmed Security Guards. The Licensing Unit is responsible for approving uniforms and patches worn by security guards and for approving all security vehicles, markings and equipment.

Concealed Weapon Permits

ARS 13-3112(S) stipulates:

The department of public safety shall maintain information comparing the number of permits requested, the number of permits issued and the

number of permits denied.

The department shall annually report this information to the governor and the legislature.

Not all permit applications received will result in the issuance of a permit. If the applicant is a state or federal prohibited possessor or if the applicant is unable to provide proof of residency the permit may not be issued.

	2009	2010
New Applications Received	30,524	27,277
New Permits Issued	29,340	25,422
New Permits Denied	173	83
New Permits/Percent Denied	1%	1%
Renewal Applications Received *	11,925	1,104
Renewals Issued	11,724	1,025
Renewals Denied	11	2

In FY 2010, there was a significant decrease in renewal CCW applications received (91%) and issued (91%). There were fewer CCW renewals this past fiscal year because of legislation that was passed in August 2005. Permits went from a 4 year to 5 year renewal cycle.

Applicant Processing Section

The Applicant Clearance Card Team conducts fingerprint based criminal history background checks for persons and applicants who are seeking employ-

ment with licensees, contract providers and state agencies or seeking employment or educational opportunities with agencies that require fingerprint background checks. The ACCT unit issues fingerprint clearance cards. On issuance, a fingerprint clearance card becomes the personal property of the cardholder. In FY 2010, there was an increase in Applicant Clearance Cards processed as a result of legislation passed in July of 2009. When this legislation went into effect it required school contract vendors and their employees to obtain clearance cards.

The Applicant Team (AT) conducts fingerprint-based, state-level criminal records checks for authorized criminal justice, non-criminal justice, and private/ non-profit entities in Arizona. This is accomplished by submitting fingerprint images and associated applicant demographics to the FBI electronically then forwarding the FBI results to the requesting entity. The AT also conducts state and federal warrant checks for any Arizona requestor. The AT conducts name, date of birth and/or social security based searches into the state criminal records and warrant databases for: AZ DES Child Protective Services for use in the placement of minors. Any Arizona court as part of the adoption certification process. Out of state criminal justice agencies for criminal justice employment. AT customers include: Municipalities, Indian Tribes, State Agencies, Private companies located in Arizona, Non-profit organizations located in Arizona, and any in-state or out-of-state criminal justice agency if the request is for criminal justice purposes.

	2009	2010
Applicant Fingerprint Cards Processed	149,526	142,334
Applicant Clearance Cards Processed	81,196	94,941

Records And Identification Bureau

The Records & Identification Bureau provides ongoing management of the Arizona central state repository of criminal history record information and the statewide Arizona Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AZAFIS). The bureau coordinates access to the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) and administers the sex offender registration compliance programs. The bureau provides ACJIS operator and AZAFIS operator training and certification; maintains the state Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and publishes the Arizona Uniform Crime Report; maintains Arizona Incident Based Reporting System (AIBRS) programs; and conducts compliance monitoring to ensure access to criminal justice information maintained by AZAFIS, the Central State Repository and the ACJIS network is within legal guidelines.

Arizona Automated Fingerprint Identification System

	2009	2010
Arrest Fingerprint Cards Received	227,534	227,529
New Criminal Records Established	70,878	66,939
Active Criminal Records Maintained	1,502,727	1,565,633
Requests for Records Processed	2,918,761	2,845,850
Active DPS Warrants	80,793	78,362
Sex Offender Compliance Team		
Level 0 Address Verifications	4,170	3,849
Level 1 Address Verifications	2,594	2,646
Level 2 Address Verifications	3,032	3,190
Level 3 Address Verifications	1,934	1,987
Level 4 Address Verifications	181	132
Sex Offender Registry Verified	91%	81%

The fingerprint cards received represents the number of arrest and booking fingerprints received by all agencies in Arizona, not necessarily the total number of individuals arrested.

DPS is mandated under ARS 41-1750.A to be responsible for the effective operation of the central state repository in order to collect, store and disseminate complete and accurate Arizona criminal history records and related criminal justice information. FY 2010 is the first year these criminal records have leveled off since FY 2004. Records

have to be maintained in the repository for 99 years. Records are only removed from the repository when DPS receives a death certificate or court order.

The AZAFIS is the search platform and repository for fingerprints. Fingerprint identification is the current basis for positively identifying individuals involved in the criminal justice cycle. Fingerprint identification information obtained through the AZAFIS is interfaced with the federal automated fingerprint identification system. This enhances the ability to access integrated criminal record information which is imperative to aid national security and Border Patrol; and to respond to threats of domestic terrorism, major incidents, and natural disasters; as well as support the daily operation of the Arizona criminal justice community.

The DPS is required under ARS 41-1750(A) (1) to maintain arrest fingerprints for all criminal justice agencies in Arizona. The AZAFIS system is overseen by the AZAFIS Operational Procedure Committee (OPC) which is comprised of representatives from each of the user agencies. The OPC is tasked with governing policy and procedures for the AZAFIS system and produces an annual report regarding the current system status. At the end of fiscal year (FY) 2010, the AZAFIS database held 2,434,351 records. This was an increase of 3.1% over the previous FY and is attributed to the addition of service categories being statutorily mandated to obtain an applicant clearance card and increase awareness by law enforcement agency of the system and utilization of the AZAFIS system.

AZAFIS statewide fingerprint examiners completed 489,934 searches (ten-print & applicants), a -5.5% decrease from FY2009; this decrease is attributable to a reduction in the number of criminal records processed, because the Applicant card submissions increased by 10%.

During FY 2010 latent print searches increased by 9.0% to 205,670. From these searches 5,558 latent identifications were made, a -21.7% decrease from FY2009. The decrease may be attributed to a number of variables, including agencies reexamining cold cases, to latent's found at scenes for which no fingerprint records found in permanent AZAFIS database.

Criminal History Records

Criminal history record information is available through the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS). The ACJIS is a network of criminal justice databases. The information in the ACJIS is available to law enforcement and investigative agencies, prosecutors and courts statewide. During FY10, 2,845,850 criminal history record inquiries were conducted using ACJIS by agencies from both the state and federal level. These figures illustrate the importance of the information and the increasing need for maintaining and providing accurate, complete and timely criminal record information.

Access Integrity Unit

Per ARS 41-1750(A) (7) the DPS is required to conduct operational and criminal history record review

audits of agencies that contribute or receive criminal justice information from ACJIS and the Central State Repository. DPS audits agencies on a three-year cycle. During the three year cycle, approximately 267 agencies receive operational audits and approximately 350 agencies receive criminal history record audits. During FY2010, 74 ACJIS audits were completed.

The DPS is required by ARS 41-1750(A) (10) to provide proficiency testing on the use of criminal justice information obtained from ACJIS. To accomplish this, the DPS Access Integrity Unit (AIU) conducts systems training and operator certification. At the conclusion of FY2010, the AIU reported 53,355 ACJIS Terminal Operator Certifications, an increase of 3.3% over FY2009. In FY 2011, the Terminal Operator Certification process will move to an on-line process. This enhanced technology streamlines testing and provides timely certification to critical Investigative needs.

The DPS maintains the Sex Offender Registry and must verify the address of each sex offender annually. In FY2010, 81% of sex offenders were verified. This figure represents a decrease of -11.0% over FY2009. This decrease is attributed to the process time it takes to verify each individual address for each offender, thereby reducing the number of sex offender verifications being worked.

The demand for information from the criminal and non-criminal justice arenas continuously increases, as does the need for quality and timely information. To meet this demand, the Records and Identification

Bureau maintains the Arizona Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AZAFIS); the Central State Repository (CSR); the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS); and the Sex Offender Registry.

Wireless Systems Bureau

The Wireless Systems Bureau (WSB) is comprised of the statewide microwave carrier system, statewide voice and Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) data telecommunications network, statewide Land Mobile Radio (LMR) data system and the Emergency Medical Services Communication (EMSCOM) system for the DPS and other state and criminal justice agencies. WSB is responsible for the design, coordination, maintenance, construction, installation and services for the various systems and networks.

WSB provides technical engineering support for other agencies communications equipment and technical audits and assistance is available to agencies experiencing radio system problems. In addition, technical engineering support is also provided to the Department of Administration state-term communications equipment contracts.



	2009	2010
Base Stations Maintained	677	628
Other Agencies Supported in Radio Communications	17	17
Portable/Mobile Radios Maintained	10,123	9408
Radio Communication Sites Maintained	79	79
EMSCOM Call-Signs Maintained	1435	1435
Number of Analog Microwave Paths	55	50
Analog Microwave Path Kilometers	4205	3744
Number of Digital Microwave Paths	38	52
Digital Microwave Path Kilometers	1497	2369
FCC Radio Licenses Maintained	548	560
Agency funds expended on Voice & Data Telecommunications	\$2,721,927	\$2,296,553
Agency funds expended on Wireless Telephone & Paging Services	\$137,973	\$108,283

The Wireless Systems Bureau is responsible for maintaining 628 land mobile base stations for the Department and other state agencies. Of the 628 base stations, 200 are owned by other agencies; 174 are owned by DPS; 152 are dedicated to the Arizona Interagency Radio System (AIRS); and 102 are dedicated to the Arizona Statewide Emergency Medical Services Communications System (EMSCOM). The base stations are located at over 78 remote communications sites and local office facilities. Maintaining these base stations provides the Department, other state agencies, EMS responders

and hospital emergency rooms the ability to maintain radio communications with mobile and handheld units used by first responders, investigators and administrators to ensure and enhance highway and public safety throughout the state.

DPS : 174
 EMS: 102
 AIRS: 152
 Other Agencies: 200

The Wireless Systems Bureau is responsible for maintaining 9,408 mobile and portable radios for the Department and other state agencies.

Of the 9,408 units, 6,179 are owned by DPS and 3,229 are owned by other state agencies.

Arizona Revised Statute 41-1835 states that DPS is responsible for the overall design, installation, maintenance, implementation, coordination and administration of a statewide emergency medical services communications system. The department provides authorization to the Federal Communications Commission to license health care providers for use on the EMSCOM system. During FY10 the Wireless Systems Bureau received and processed request for 146 new EMSCOM call signs. The requesting agencies included;

Fire Districts/Departments: 36
 Ambulance Companies: 3
 Hospitals: 3
 Air Ambulances: 6
 Non-Governmental: 8

Dept of Public Health: 90

WSB maintains an analog microwave statewide network. This network is the backbone of the state's communications network. Currently this network is being upgraded to digital technology to provide increased reliability and improved data capabilities.

Currently 18 agencies use the DPS microwave network:

- DPS: 69% of use
- ADOT: 13% of use
- Game & Fish: 6% of use
- DOC: 4% of use
- Other Agencies: 8% of use

Example: From 1950 to 1970, the State built an extensive statewide analog microwave system to link various ADOT and Highway Patrol dispatch centers to VHF base stations located at various communications sites throughout the state. In 1980, improvements were made by reconfiguring the statewide microwave system into a three-loop system, known as the Southern Loop, Western Loop and the Northern Loop. The system was also upgraded with newer, more reliable solid state equipment into the 1990s. By the mid 1990's, most new systems being installed for private microwave users were all digital and analog was becoming antiquated and obsolete.

In 2006, the Digital Microwave Project began with the goal of converting the three analog microwave loops to digital technology in 10 years. The 'South-

ern Loop' microwave system upgrade across southern Arizona was selected as the first loop to be upgraded. However, due to the economic downturn and the lack of continued funding toward the Digital Microwave Project, initiating upgrades to the Western and Northern Loops are not expected in the foreseeable future.

West Loop Path Kilometers:
Analog: 1503
Digital: 575

North Loop Path Kilometers:
Analog: 1738
Digital: 454

South Loop Path Kilometers:
Analog: 502
Digital: 1053

The types of service in use on the network are:
Two-Way Radio Voice: 66%
Telephone: 19%
Data: 10%
Other: 5%

The Wireless Systems Bureau is responsible for funding and managing all telecommunications services including telephone service and computer network connectivity to all DPS facilities and ACJIS connectivity to all law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice agencies in the state. ACJIS connectivity provides DPS and other criminal justice agencies with access to the state and national crime information data bases.

Communications Costs

	2009	2010
DPS Telephone	\$1,615,846	\$1,469,077

ACJIS Line Costs

	2009	2010
DPS	\$361,001	\$376,661
Other Agencies	\$ 734,228	\$ 436,312

	2009	2010
DPS data	\$3,283	\$14,503

(WSB is funded \$ 275,000 to cover the ACJIS line cost for other agencies)

- ACJIS DATA CIRCUITS:
- DPS: 34
- CITIES: 76
- COUNTIES: 34
- STATE: 10
- FEDERAL: 69

Information Technology Bureau

The Department of Public Safety is the hub for the criminal justice network in Arizona. The Information Technology Bureau (ITB) provides information services to internal and external customers in support of public safety and improves department efficiency

through automation and the application of new technology. To meet this end, ITB provides many services to our customers, through data storage, network infrastructure, applications programming, and message switching for national, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Data processing and computer programming services are required to meet administrative, enforcement and investigative needs of DPS. ITB provides 24-hour maintenance and support of the mainframe, server operation system software and network to our statewide customers. This support encompasses the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS), DPS Management Information System (MIS) and DPS browser-based applications.

In addition to supporting the computer hardware and network infrastructure, ITB develops, maintains and supports automated mainframe and browser applications for DPS and statewide criminal justice networks that provide access for state, county and local jurisdictions to obtain criminal justice information. DPS IT professionals also design and support the DPS Internet website, portal and multiple Intranet websites.

ITB also provides technical assistance to federal, county and local criminal justice agencies through establishing and maintaining access to current or planned communication links to the statewide criminal justice computer network, which allows access to criminal justice data through department computers to Arizona counties and city computers, the FBI Crime Center, and the other 49 states' computer systems via the National Law Enforcement

Telecommunications System (NLETS).

Finally, the ITB provides technology support for the Department's electronic mail system, Internet access and information system support of the office automation needs of the DPS.

	2009	2010
Mainframe Applications Supported	93	97
Browser Applications Supported	19	25
Client/Server Applications Supported	5	4
Websites Supported	15	18
Computerized Teleprocessing Transactions	264,089,114	254,169,611
Computer Terminals Supported (Includes MIS)	15,412	15,538
Criminal Justice Terminals Supported	13,043	11,947
DPS PC's Supported	3,074	3,400
DPS Mobile Digital Computers (MDC) Supported	1,149	1,327
DPS EMS Users Supported		
MDC ACJIS Transactions	4,940,000	4,420,000
Project Service Requests Received	189	150
Project Service Requests Completed	117	129
PC Customer Assists	7,031	7,150
Lotus Notes Users Supported	2,664	2,598
Mainframe Users Supported	13,830	14,307
Unix Servers Supported	28	32
Windows Servers Supported	196	200

ITB consist of three organization units; Applications Development, PC Support and Technical Services.

The Application Development section has twelve (12) staff supporting the ninety-seven (97) legacy mainframe applications. Out of the 97 applications, 50 applications are Management Information Systems (MIS), which support the day to day business processes within DPS. Five Computer Programmer Analysts and two System Analysts perform the new development, maintenance and enhancements to these systems. This averages approximately seven applications per support staff. Some examples of the applications include Finance/general ledger, payroll accounting, Human Resources, benefits and the concealed weapons issuing and tracking.

The remaining 47 applications are Arizona Criminal Justice Information Systems (ACJIS), which support local, state and federal criminal justice agencies with information sharing and reporting. Two Computer Programmer Analysts and two Systems Analysts perform the new development, maintenance and enhancements to these systems. This averages over eleven applications per support staff. Some examples of these applications are: sex offender, stolen vehicle recovery, national background check and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

The Application Development section has two (2) staff supporting the 25 web based applications. One Computer Programmer Analysts and one Systems Analyst perform new development, maintenance and enhancements of these systems. This averages twelve applications per support individual. Some ex-

amples of the applications include Arizona Disposition Reporting System (ADRS), Photo Enforcement audit system (PENF), Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCRS) and Automated FBI Fingerprint Results Processing (AFRP).

Applications Development also supports the eighteen (18) DPS intranet sites and public internet sites with one Webmaster, who performs the design, maintenance, enhancements and new development of these sites. The intranet site is for communications to DPS employees with up to date information, General Orders, forms and schedule system outages. The external public site assists in information sharing and operation interaction with the public, to include press releases, felony warrant "Most Wanted", Immigration task forces, drug enforcement raids, gang enforcement, concealed weapons and Arizona sex offender registry.

The Applications Development section is responsible for the development, maintenance and support of the automated mainframe and web based applications for state, local and federal jurisdictions to obtain criminal justice information. Our IT professionals also design and support the Department's Internet websites and Intranet website. The number of service requests received was down 20% for this year with the number of service requests completed up 10%. Such requests include adhoc reports, system modifications due to federal mandates, state of Arizona revised statues changes, Government Information Technology Agency (GITA) requirements and re-writes of existing legacy mainframe applications to a web based systems using

various platforms.

The Applications Development section consists of 14 full time technology professionals and one outside contractor to review, analyze, document, test and implement the 129 completed service requests within FY2010.

The database that supports most of our mainframe legacy systems needs to be replaced to a common, more robust and less expensive product. However, estimates for this conversion, due to the impact of all 97 applications is estimated at 4 million dollars.

There are 10 PC support employees supporting 3400 personal computers (PCs) and 1327 Mobile Digital Computers (MDCs). That is a ratio of 478 computers per PC Support employee. That does not include printers, PDAs and other devices that these employees support. According to a 2007 seminar by ZDNet, the recommended ratio of users, assuming one PC per user, for an organization utilizing a technology mix similar to AZ DPS, is a ratio of 100 to 1. At almost five times the recommended ratio, AZ DPS's IT Bureau is supporting far more devices than is recommended for its staffing level. To reduce the quantity of supported devices, the IT organization is moving toward consolidating the number of computers each employee uses.

The number of standard PCs and laptops will continue to decrease as the IT Bureau moves forward with consolidations. Employees who once had a PC and a laptop are now using a docked laptop as their desktop replacement, instead of having two comput-

ers. We have also converted officer's MDCs to perform desktop PC functions and connect to the DPS local area network (LAN). This consolidation reduces licensing and hardware costs as well as support time.

The Department of Public Safety utilizes Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) for task force enforcement, criminal investigations and Highway Patrol vehicles. These devices connect to the DPS data network for the criminal justice information. DPS increased the number of MDCs in the field by 178 from last year.

PC Customer Assists had climbed for 5 years and peaked in 2008. The number of calls in both 2009 and 2010 is lower than the peak in 2008 as PC Support created "self service" options and made them available to the employees. For instance, self installing packages of Adobe Flash, Internet Explorer 7, and the Microsoft Office 2007 converter, were created and placed on the DPS Intranet, so users could install these tools themselves without requiring a PC Support Specialist to do it for them. Also, a new security tool was installed on many users PCs, called Tivoli Identity Manager. This tool, which will continue to be distributed, has a self service option for when a user forgets his/her computer password. These innovations have led to fewer PC customer assists, allowing PC Support to focus on larger requirements and projects.

In recent years software vendors developed and improved Windows and UNIX server operating systems, where it is now possible to have multiple servers defined within one physical server. This

means that one physical server can be used to host several applications under one physical server. This lowers the cost of the application and the overhead of support staff for numerous applications.

DPS ITB utilizes IBM RISC 6000 servers to process other applications that are not Windows compatible and/or require additional processing power not normally available on the Windows server environment. DPS is now using VM on some of its servers and is capable of adequately processing seven applications on one physical server. DPS has moved from supporting 28 physical servers last year to 32 servers this year with one Systems Analyst position. While server efficiency has improved and overall monetary cost is reduced, management and support needs increase as additional servers are defined. In this case, the one position supporting the 32 servers also maintains other critical systems which service the entire state.

DPS uses Windows servers to support numerous applications at the Agency. Windows servers have also migrated to the use of VM software and it allows multiple VM servers to be housed on one physical server. Hardware and software cost have decreased as we now have multiple VM servers operating under one set of software and hardware. DPS has two LAN/WAN support staff responsible for the deployment, operation and maintenance of all servers at DPS.

DPS has grown to managing 200 virtual windows servers. Without the use of virtual servers DPS would have 200 physical servers, instead of the 127

servers in operation. Overall, the server ratio to number of support staff is extremely high, each of the two LAN/WAN staff members are responsible for about 100 servers each. While there are no published standards, the average ratio is 1 support staff for 30-40 servers. In this ratio analysis, there are many variables that are taken into consideration. Even with those variables, the current support staff to server ratio is extremely taxing.

Operational Communications Bureau

The Operational Communications (OpComm) Bureau operates communication centers in Flagstaff, Phoenix, and Tucson that provide 24-hour dispatch services for the Department of Public Safety, other law enforcement personnel, and emergency medical providers. Regionally, each OpComm Center facilitates the flow of information between criminal justice practitioners and agencies, emergency service agencies, and the public regarding highway and public safety. OpComm personnel receive in-bound 911 phone calls and dispatch first responders and resources to emergency situations occurring on the state and federal highway systems through 18 dispatch consoles that are operated between the three centers.

The Phoenix OpComm Center operates the Arizona Statewide Emergency Medical Services Communication System (EMSCOM) in support of emergency medical service responders as a communication bridge between the responders and emergency medical care facilities. Arizona statute designates DPS as the EMSCOM system manager who, in that

capacity, staffs the EMSCOM radio console around the clock every day of the year.

OpComm manages the Agency responsibilities associated with the designation of "Primary State Warning Point" for the National Civil Defense Warning System. In turn, DPS has primary responsibility for the Arizona Civil Defense Warning System, a communications network between DPS and each sheriff's office in Arizona. Formerly to warn of imminent enemy attack, the system today is generally to disseminate information regarding a natural or technological disaster.

	2009	2010
Radio Dispatch Consoles Operated	18	18
ACJIS Transactions Conducted	1,089,327	941,043
ACIC/NCIC Hits Processed	17,905	13,852
Department Record Numbers Issued	48,834	46,375
Calls for Service (Previously Incident Cards Completed)	819,908	797,464
Tow Trucks/Wreckers Called	48,053	43,299
9-1-1 Calls Received	179,249	174,149
9-1-1 Calls Answered in 10-Seconds or Less	93.0%	98%
Radio Transmissions Completed	10,320,866	9,026,484

Scientific Analysis Bureau

The Scientific Analysis Bureau (SAB) operates full-

service, forensic science capabilities from four DPS Regional Crime Laboratories in Phoenix, Flagstaff, Tucson, and Lake Havasu City. The DPS Crime Laboratory System provides complete laboratory services to 295 criminal justice agencies in Arizona including: municipal, county, state, tribal and federal users. State-of-the-art scientific examination and evaluation of evidence is provided to law enforcement and expert scientific testimony is presented in municipal, county, state and federal courts.

The most modern scientific services are provided for the examination of evidence in the following forensic science disciplines:

State-of-the-art DNA examination of crime evidence is provided to identify or exonerate suspects. The SAB maintains the Arizona DNA Identification System established by Statute. This is the database of convicted offender DNA profiles that can be searched against the DNA profiles of unknown assailants involved in other serious crimes. When a DNA profile match occurs, the identity of an unknown assailant results.

Complete Toxicology services are provided including the analysis of body fluid samples, primarily blood and urine, for drug and metabolite concentrations, and expert testimony is provided on drug effects, driving impairment, and metabolism. Also, comprehensive Forensic Alcohol services are provided including the analysis of blood for alcohol concentration; the maintenance and repair of over 250 alcohol breath test instruments; and expert testimony on alcohol effects, impaired driving, and

alcohol metabolism.

The Crime Laboratory provides controlled substances analysis of a variety of specimens and determines the presence of illegal drugs; which include marijuana, narcotics, cocaine, methamphetamine, and LSD. Controlled Substances analysts respond to clandestine drug laboratory manufacturing sites to assess type of drugs being produced; assess hazards of toxicity, fire, and explosion; collect samples for transport to the Crime Laboratory; and analyze the samples for precursor chemicals, reaction intermediaries, and drug products.

Specially trained forensic scientists respond to suspected Weapons of Mass Destruction sites to assess the presence of lethal agents and, in the case of clandestine labs used to manufacture illegal substances, to collect samples for laboratory analysis. They also identify potential explosive materials and analyze explosion debris to identify explosives such as gunpowder, dynamite, etc.

Comparative examinations are performed on questioned documents for authenticity of handwriting; determination of obliterated writing; and identification of typewriting. Comparisons are also performed with firearms, which are examined to identify a particular weapon as having fired a bullet removed from a victim or scene; to determine the distance from which a firearm was fired at a crime scene; and to reconstruct a shooting scene. In addition, comparative evidence is processed to visualize latent prints and compare to known fingerprints, palm prints, or footprints to identify suspects or search against the Ari-

zona Automated Fingerprint Identification System to identify unknown suspects. In addition, footwear and tire track impression evidence from a crime scene is compared to shoes or tires to establish their association in a crime.

Also, examinations are performed on trace evidence materials, such as hairs, fibers, glass, paint, and soils; to tie crime scene items to a suspect's clothes or car. Other trace evidence examinations include Fire Debris, which are analyzed to identify; ignitable liquids such as gasoline, kerosene, and diesel fuel.

The SAB provides additional services such as photographers who respond to collision and crime scenes statewide and provide photographic documentation. Evidence and personal property are stored until the personal property can be released to the lawful owners and contraband is destroyed once criminal cases are adjudicated. The SAB also provides instruction to officers in the proper identification, collection, and packaging of evidence.

Submissions by Regional Labs

	2009	2010
Central Crime Lab Cases	32,580	32,976
Southern Crime Lab Cases	14,887	15,014
Northern Crime Lab Cases	8,577	11,048
Western Crime Lab Cases	4,063	4,082
Totals	60,107	63,120

The DPS Crime Laboratory System operates four Regional Crime Laboratories to provide essential forensic science services to local agencies. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommends regional crime laboratories close to user agencies as essential to an effective criminal justice system.

The DPS Crime Laboratory, in order to enhance services to all Arizona, is regionalizing toxicology services (previously only available in Phoenix) to provide rapid DUI drug analysis close to local agencies and courts. As part of this program toxicology services were implemented at the Northern Regional Crime Lab which accounts for the majority of the 28.8% increase over FY2010.

Submissions By Type Of Activity

	2009	2010
Drug Analysis	21,086	22,477
Toxicology - Alcohol-Related Cases	10,837	11,335
Toxicology - Drug Related Cases	14,714	14,920
Serology Analysis	2,787	3,202
DNA Profiling/STRs Process	2,758	3,162
Latent Print Examinations	6,074	6,217
Trace Evidence Analysis	1,666	1,620
Questioned Document Examinations	185	187

The 14.9% increase in serology analysis and 14.6% increase in DNA analysis represents the largest

Submissions by Type of Offense

growth in requests for crime laboratory assistance. DNA methodology continues to improve dramatically with on-going enhancements. The DPS Crime Lab System, for example, has instituted state-of-the-art trace DNA procedures (one of only two labs in the US) that allow DNA profiles to be obtained from two or three cells. Also, AZ DPS is one of only half a dozen crime labs nationwide that can provide a full compliment of DNA analysis including: nuclear STR DNA analysis, Y STR analysis of the male chromosome and mitochondrial DNA analysis. Therefore, agencies recognize the increased power of DNA and are submitting substantial increases in numbers of cases and numbers of items per case.

	2009	2010
Homicide	1,270	1,241
Vehicular Homicide	109	71
Suicide	7	18
Livestock & Game Violations	10	21
Sexual Assault	2,063	2,196
Burglary/Theft	4,434	4,055
Arson	166	110
Hit & Run/Auto Accident	238	236
Assault	1,836	2,249
Fraud and Other Miscellaneous	3,925	3,464
DUI (Alcohol)	11,864	12,560
DUI (Drugs)	14,925	15,093
Poisoning or Cause of Death	1	0
Liquor Laws	4	0
Drugs (Sale, Possession, etc.)	19,255	21,806

The submission by offense data is based upon the investigating officer's initial charges and these change as investigations are completed and prosecutors decide on the true charges to be filed. The data in this table, however, does show a general decline in violent crimes which mirrors National UCR information. The data also shows that Arizona continues to be a major drug pipeline into the US from Mexico, with 2,551 additional drug cases, with a

13.2% increase in drug submissions, many of which are trafficking cases.

Intoxilyzer Services

	2009	2010
Schools Taught	36	20
Operators Trained	752	317
Quality Assurance Officers Trained	40	26
Subpoenas	3,997	4,025
Testimony	521	532
Intoxilyzer Sites Maintained	251	253

In FY10 the number of Intoxilyzer operator classes declined significantly because new officer training classes are not being held at police academies statewide due to the budget shortfalls of cities, counties and the State.

Photo Lab Services

	2009	2010
Photo Prints Processed	214,963	308,782

Property And Evidence Services

	2009	2010
DPS Submissions	31,643	32,252
Other Agencies Submissions	36,206	47,232
Totals	67,849	79,484

Crime Lab Caseload by Requesting Agency

	2009	2010
Municipal Agencies	27,019	29,078
Other State Agencies	943	885
Tribal/Federal Agencies	1,524	2,414
Department of Public Safety	15,285	15,888
County Agencies	15,336	14,855
Totals	60,107	63,120

Prior to FY06 the DPS Crime Laboratory had an Intergovernmental Agreement with the FBI in which the FBI funded the DPS Crime Lab to process all Tribal and Federal cases in Arizona. However, due to reprioritization of FBI resources to counter terrorism, etc., this agreement was discontinued and Federal/Tribal cases dropped to the very few cases that involved State charges. In FY10 the Federal Government (FBI) reinstated the IGA and AZ DPS now receives funding to process all FBI and Tribal cases in Arizona. This, therefore, accounts for the large 58.4% increase in tribal submissions in FY2010.

Material Resources Bureau

The Material Resources Bureau is the newest Bureau to the Technical Services Division. Since the elimination of the Agency Support Division, the Material Resources Bureau consists of the following units: Fleet Services Section, Logistics Administra-

tion Section, Facilities Unit, and Security Unit.

The Fleet Services Section oversees the Department's entire fleet of vehicles. It is responsible for the procurement, build-up, maintenance, repair and disposal of over 2,100 enforcement and support vehicles, with shops located in Phoenix, Flagstaff and Tucson. Personnel assigned to the Fleet Services Bureau fabricate and install police, emergency and specialty equipment in department vehicles and provide automotive parts and supplies to field offices, vendors and fleet maintenance shops through the Fleet Supply Warehouse. Fleet Services also oversees the registering, titling and licensing of the department's vehicles, as well as the maintenance of the fleet through a Fleet Management System for tracking the department's vehicle inventory. The Fleet Services Section also assists other law enforcement agencies by providing surplus equipment, build-up services and technical information. Fleet employees also provide expertise to accident investigators by performing extensive mechanical inspections of vehicles involved in homicides and fatal crashes. As vehicles reach the end of their useful life, Fleet Services coordinates the disposal of surplus department vehicles through auction, sale, and transfer to other law enforcement or criminal justice agencies, trade-in and general disposal via Department of Administration State Surplus Property.

The Fleet Service section oversees 2,134 vehicles from initial purchase, through build-up, maintenance, and ultimate disposal. This is accomplished with three repair facilities located in Tucson, Flagstaff, and Phoenix a long with contract vendors. Due to

the declining economy, there was a reduction in new vehicles purchased in FY 2010 that will most likely continue through FY 2011. Without the influx of new vehicles, Fleet has developed a program to increase the longevity of the fleet. To accomplish this task, Fleet has implemented a parts recycling program to retain salvageable parts from vehicles designated for disposal. This will result in a cost effective feasible short term solution.

Fleet has also implemented a mobile repair program designed to repair police equipment in the field thus allowing officers to remain in their areas and avoiding officer and vehicle down time and costly tow bills. During FY 2010, over 800 vehicles were addressed through this program. Other cost effective methods include savings through the use of in-house vendors, Ford Goodwill deductions, fuel recovered from vehicles going to Surplus, warranty of parts returned for credit, and the use of inmates for installation and removal of equipment, and removal of decals on surplus vehicles.

Money saved through cost effective
Methods of operation

FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
\$237,711	\$343,755	\$400,777

The Logistics Administration Section is comprised of the Supply Warehouse, Print Shop, Mail Room, Capital and Accountable Equipment, and Forms Management.

The Supply Warehouse is responsible for the pro-

curement, warehousing, and issuing of approximately 160,000 consumable items (800 different types) such as first-aid supplies, office supplies, field supplies, officer gear, facilities supplies, etc.... In addition, the warehouse is responsible for shipping and receiving for a large part of the Department's purchases, tagging Capital and Accountable Equipment, and the processing of surplus materials in accordance with the State's General Accounting Office (GAO) Manual.

The Print Shop produces various forms, business cards, manuals, booklets, pamphlets, and programs for the Department. These forms are produced either on a printer or copier and include bindery of some sort. In 2010, the Print Shop processed 2,144,521 impressions.

The Mail Room is responsible for the handling and distribution of the majority of the Department's external and internal mail. The mail room processed 258,805 outgoing pieces of mail.

The Capital and Accountable Equipment Coordinator is responsible for maintaining the Department's equipment inventory of 29,168 items in 2010. In addition, this unit is responsible for tracking items with a value of \$ 5,000 or more in the Arizona Financial Information System (AFIS) per the GAO manual policies. Surplus items are handled by this unit, including preparing and submitting paperwork to request prior approval from the DOA Surplus Property Management Office (SPMO) for any and all surplus processes, including weapon purchases, trades, surplus, and lost or damaged items, etc. The positive

impact of the implementation of many proactive inventory procedures in the last several years is evidenced by the 76 % reduction in Unable To Locate items from 2006 (10.22 % of total inventory) to 2010 (2.65% of total inventory).

The Forms Management Unit is responsible for the creation and editing of forms for Department Use. This unit is responsible for maintaining forms on the Department's Intranet and working with other Department personnel to ensure that the forms currently available meet the needs of their users. This unit works in close contact with the Print Shop and Supply Warehouse to create printer-ready artwork for forms that are printed by the print shop or external vendors and maintained in the warehouse. Form and artwork assistance is provided to other law enforcement and/or government agencies throughout the State as requested.

The Facilities Management Unit is a support services operation dedicated to the improvement and maintenance of all DPS owned and leased facilities throughout the state. Due to the Reduction of Force, the Facilities Management Unit has been decreased by 2/3, now having a nine personnel unit. Numerous repairs are now handled by outside vendors. The Department's facilities inventory incorporates many different types of buildings. They vary in size from 210 square foot trailers used as area offices in remote locations to office and state of the art laboratory buildings in excess of 60,000 square feet in size.

Staff assigned to the Unit direct and participates in

the design and construction of new facilities and renovation of existing facilities, as well as monitoring space utilization and long range planning for the Department's space needs. The Unit is also responsible for the development of the Department's Capital Improvement Plan and requests for Building Renewal funding for major building improvements and repairs through the Department of Administration. Building, land and mountaintop communication site leases are also negotiated and managed by the Bureau's staff.

The Facilities Unit also provides custodial, landscape and maintenance services and coordination of DPS utilities. Technical personnel assigned to the Unit are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The Security Unit provides 24 hours a day, seven days a week, around the clock armed security for DPS facilities throughout the State. Security also coordinates through the Bureau monitoring intrusion and fire alarms, CCTV systems, access control, and locks and keys. The Security Unit also provides security to other sites, the ACTIC, and RMIN. Security establishes entrance approval to DPS Facilities and issues visitor passes and logs in visitors while they are on the property.

Criminal Investigations Division

The Criminal Investigations Division (CID) at the Arizona Department of Public Safety is committed to providing the highest quality investigative and specialized response services to the public and the criminal justice community. The Division is guided by three immutable values: honor, courage, and commitment while fostering a supportive and empowered environment for our employees.

The mission of the Criminal Investigations Division is to protect the public by deterring crime using innovative investigative and specialized enforcement strategies and resources.

The Criminal Investigations Division provides statewide criminal investigations, specialized enforcement activities, and high-risk tactical response in support of other federal, state, tribal, and local criminal justice agencies. The Division's primary investigative responsibilities are narcotic trafficking, fugitive apprehension, organized crime, intelligence, vehicle theft, gangs, human smuggling, computer and financial crimes, as well as major criminal investigations and sensitive special investigations when requested by other criminal justice agencies. The Division is responsible for the protection of the Governor and provides tactical high-risk responses to acts of extraordinary violence and domestic preparedness incidents.

Bureaus within the Criminal Investigations Division are Narcotics and Organized Crime, Investigations, Intelligence, Gang Enforcement (Gang Immigration

Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission [G.I.I.T.E.M]), and the Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN).

Narcotics And Organized Crime Bureau

The Narcotics and Organized Crime Bureau enforces state narcotic laws by conducting complex investigations of groups and individuals, who use, manufacture, sell or distribute controlled substances, and prescription-only drugs. Units are assigned to investigate and process methamphetamine labs, as well as monitoring reports of chemical sales of regulated chemicals commonly used to manufacture methamphetamine.

Persons Arrested

	2009	2010
drug related	1393	2010
non drug related	2359	151
total	3752	1006

Assets Seized

	2009	2010
Vehicles	182	292
cash	\$2,973,679	\$6,299,540
Real Property Value	\$4,594,571	\$4,000,000

Drug Seizures (Lbs)

	2009	2010
Marijuana	90,408	48,725
Heroin	6	33
Cocaine	100	287
Methamphetamine	202	224
Crack Cocaine	1	0

The Financial Investigations Unit investigates embezzlement and investment fraud, as well as money laundering crimes related to criminal offences including drug trafficking and human smuggling.

The Computer Forensics Unit serves law enforcement agencies statewide, offering a state-of-the-art computer forensic laboratory, along with detectives who provide assistance and investigate computer-related crimes, including child pornography, cyberstalking, and fraud. In addition, the unit provides forensic support for investigations involving other technology, including audio and video enhancement, cell phone and pager technology, personal digital assistant technology, and computer networking.

The DPS Computer Forensic Unit has hosted several cell phone forensic training courses. The class is eight hours in length and is instructed by a CFU detective and a Phoenix PD detective. The course provides information on basic cell phone technology, law and legal issues, and search warrant seizure is-

sues. The detectives will periodically teach this class throughout the next year.

Computer Forensics

	2009	2010
Computer Forensic cases	275	214
Gigabytes imaged/analyzed by DPS CF Examiners	N/A	23,182
Number of CF Training Sessions	N/A	16
Number of independent criminal investigations	N/A	18
Number of Felony Arrests	N/A	346
Num of R&D projects by CF Examiners	N/A	103

The Narcotics and Organized Crime Bureau provides enforcement services statewide through participation in 23 different multi-agency task forces including federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors. The bureau also provides assistance to other agencies for case specific needs and supports the enforcement efforts of the DPS Highway Patrol Division. Community outreach programs have been implemented to educate the public in areas such as narcotics, internet safety, and fraud.

Investigations Bureau

The Investigations Bureau is comprised of the Vehicle Theft Task Force and the Major Crimes District. The Vehicle Theft Task Force (VTTF) is comprised of

city, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies participating in a concerted effort to identify, apprehend, and prosecute individuals and criminal organizations that profit from the theft of motor vehicles and related crimes. The VTTF also provides subject matter expertise, training, and investigative support to law enforcement agencies targeting vehicle theft and related crimes. The VTTF provides a vital mission on behalf of the Arizona Automobile Theft Authority (AATA) to reduce vehicle theft in Arizona by deterring criminal activity through aggressive, proactive enforcement and by creating public awareness through community education.

Vehicle Theft Interdiction (VTI) Services

	2009	2010
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	3098	2051
Altered VIN numbers	334	195
Estimated Value of Recoveries	\$43,967,185	\$24,787,330
Chop Shops Investigated/dismantled	36	27

With the State’s fiscal crisis looming, a travel restriction was implemented which precluded spending task force funds to pay for training or travel associated with training, therefore, only mandatory training was supported with travel dollars (646).

The Major Crimes District provides investigative functions, which are performed by the Special Investigations Unit (SIU), the General Investigations Unit (GIU) and the Vehicular Crimes Unit (VCU). The Special Investigations Unit investigates all critical inci-

dents in the Department, which may involve death or serious injury. SIU and GIU also provide investigative support to other units during the investigation of less serious critical incidents. SIU and GIU will investigate critical incidents and alleged criminal misconduct by departmental employees, public officials, and employees of city, county, state, tribal, and federal agencies. Furthermore, SIU and GIU will assist city, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies by providing investigative support into serious crimes occurring within their communities as well as providing support to the Highway Patrol Division. This support includes investigations involving aggravated assault, homicide, hit-and-run collisions, and narcotic interdiction.

Vehicular Crimes (VCU)

	2009	2010
VCU calls for Service DPS	N/A	76
VCU Calls for Service other Agencies	N/A	29
Training sessions provided to other agencies	N/A	9

General Investigations (GIU)

	2009	2010
Calls for Service	N/A	377
Calls for Service other Agencies	N/A	48
Other Agency Administrative Investigations	N/A	7

Special Investigations

	2009	2010
Number of Critical Incidents	16	15
Other Agency Criminal Investigations	35	17
Other Agency Officer Involved Shooting Investigations	10	9

The Vehicular Crimes Units' primary mission is to provide investigative expertise and expert court testimony when a vehicle is the instrumentality in a homicide (first degree murder, manslaughter, or negligent homicide), aggravated assault, and related crimes; and/or when the State of Arizona may be exposed to civil litigation as a result of a collision. The units' secondary mission is to provide classroom instruction in the area of collision investigation and reconstruction to DPS officers as well as officers from other agencies throughout the state.

Intelligence and Special Operations Bureau Overview

The Intelligence Bureau is the focus of Arizona's Intelligence-led policing effort. Utilizing an all crimes approach, the bureau has numerous assets to assist criminal justice agencies throughout Arizona and the nation. Many of the bureau's assets are based out of the Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC), a joint effort between the State of Arizona, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and numerous participating agencies to form a collective intelligence service dedicated to interdicting

and preventing terrorism in the state.

Situated in the ACTIC, the Criminal Investigations Research Unit and Strategic Analysis Unit provide valuable research and analytic services to criminal justice agencies throughout the state and country. The Criminal Investigations Research Unit completes background research on suspects involved in criminal activity, serves as the state liaison for the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and participates in the Amber Alert Program. The Strategic Analysis Unit is tasked with processing information from numerous sources into viable intelligence products for use by criminal justice agencies.

Intelligence Bureau/ACTIC/HIDTA

	2009	2010
ACTIC Calls	1918	2721
ACTIC Watch Center Log Entries	815	1,035
Intelligence Reports Created	6	8
Intelligence Bulletins Produced	89	62
Informational Bulletins Produced	20	31
Threat Assessments Produced	45	12
Analytical Charts, graphs produced	543	190
GIS Maps Produced	243	779
HIDTA Investigative Research Inquires Requests	12,202	5,546
CIRU Investigative Support Requests	8,967	7,448
Research Inquires/Requests DPS	683	3,029

Complementing the intelligence research and processing functions of the bureau are the operational Intelligence Investigations District and its Weapons of Mass Destruction/Hazmat Unit. The operational squads of the district collect intelligence and investigate incidents using an all crimes approach while supporting the ACTIC and monitoring key events throughout the state. The Weapons of Mass Destruction/Hazmat Unit's role is to provide personal protective services to officers who respond to clandestine drug labs, and provide statewide investigative support for chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) cases.

Rounding out the Intelligence Bureau's intelligence assets is the state's federally funded High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Intelligence Support Center (ISC). The ISC collects, analyzes, coordinates, and disseminates information to law enforcement for interdiction and investigation of illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, and associated violent crimes. The unit has intelligence resources in Yuma, Casa Grande, Tucson, and Phoenix.

The Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) District consists of tactical units, explosive ordinance disposal personnel, crisis negotiations specialists, and tactical canine specialists. The unit's tactical teams are equipped and trained for response to barricaded suspects, hostage situations and high-risk search warrant and clandestine lab entries. SWAT also provides specialized training to other criminal justice agencies regarding tactics and specialized skills.

	2009	2010
Special Operations	493	482
Service Requests		
Other Agency Assists	97	97

Explosive Ordinance Detail

The Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) Unit is a highly specialized unit within the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) District. EOD responds statewide and is the primary unit responsible for handling explosive related incidents for most law enforcement agencies in the state. Incidents vary, from handling disposal of old and highly volatile explosives used in mining operations, to calls of pipe bombs that have been found in public locations. To accomplish their mission the members of the unit rely upon robots, counter charges, bomb containers, and a national 24-hour technical support network. In addition, EOD personnel conduct bomb sweeps when requested to do so as well as conduct post blast investigations. The tools are just the implements to a successful mission though as the knowledge obtained through years of training and on the job experience are the key to the unit's enviable record of success.

SWAT has been the oversight district for the Violent Criminal Apprehension Team (VCAT), formed in May 2008 at the direction of the governor's office. VCAT is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional statewide unit that identifies and arrests individuals with outstanding felony warrants. VCAT works in a joint partnership with 24 law enforcement partners through a shared intelligence and investigative arrangement

that reduces duplication of effort and increases effectiveness in the identification and arrest of violent fugitives.

Fugitive Detail

	2009	2010
Fugitives Arrested	925	289
Sex Offender Cases Closed	113	N/A

Gang Enforcement Bureau Overview

The Gang Enforcement Bureau of the Arizona Department of Public Safety consists of three multi-agency task forces, the Gang & Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission (GIITEM), the Illegal Immigration Prevention and Apprehension Co-op Team (IIMPACT) and the Arizona Fraudulent Identification Task Force (AFIT).

GIITEM's mission is to deter criminal gang activity in the state of Arizona through in-depth investigations aimed at dismantling entire criminal enterprises. GIITEM works with agencies from all over the state to provide investigative and targeted enforcement services to Arizona communities to combat the threat of gangs. Detectives are active in the community by speaking to community groups and schools about gang and crime prevention to increase public awareness.

GIITEM's Intelligence Support District collects, analyzes, and disseminates information and intelligence

relative to gangs, organized crime, and illegal immigration. The Detention Liaison Officer (DLO) program partners representatives from most county jails and collects and disseminates valuable information.

Gang & Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission (GIITEM) Services

	2009	2010
Request for Assistance	980	673
Gang Members arrested	209	240
Gang Member ID Cards	1841	2,523
Misdemeanor Arrests	1606	1988
Felony Arrests	1361	1700
Human Smugglers Arrested	157	677
Drop Houses	72	83
Search Warrants	220	217
Firearms Seized	128	162
Vehicle Seizures	166	255
Methamphetamine (lbs) Seized	32	87
Marijuana (lbs) Seized	20,093	29,444
Cocaine (lbs) Seized	74	239
Seized US Currency	\$1,354,876	\$3,726,399

IIMPACT Activity

IIMPACT is a multi-agency task force combing the

investigative efforts of DPS, Immigration Customs Enforcement (I.C.E.), and Phoenix Police Department investigators. IIMPACT's mission is to; "deter, disrupt, and dismantle violent criminal organizations engaged in human smuggling activities in the greater Phoenix and Maricopa County areas."

Rocky Mountain Information Network

The Rocky Mountain Information Network® (RMIN) is a federal grant project administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The Department of Public Safety serves as the grantee for the RMIN program, which is one of six federally funded regional grant projects comprising the Regional Information Sharing Systems® (RISS). RMIN serves more than 15,000 law enforcement officers from approximately 1,040 agencies in the region, which includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and the Canadian provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan.

RMIN supports law enforcement agencies in the detection, enforcement, and prosecution of multi-jurisdictional criminal activities that traverse local, state, tribal, and international boundaries within the RMIN region. RMIN provides member agencies with a national, secure, web based network of criminal intelligence databases that can be queried 24 hours per day; assist officers with analytical resources for case preparation, charts for courtroom display, computer forensics, audio/video forensics, accounting fraud analysis, and other analytical products; publish a monthly law enforcement "Bulletin" with suspect

identification, crime information, officer safety issues, training opportunities, and other relevant articles of interest.

RMIN also provides funding support for intelligence and investigative related training and conferences; loans technical surveillance/communication equipment to our member agencies for investigations; provides confidential funding assistance for a variety of multi-jurisdictional investigative purposes. RMIN also operates a Watch Center for the RISSafe™ officer safety event deconfliction system designed to identify conflicts when law enforcement activities occur at or near similar locations. RMIN personnel are available to provide on-site criminal intelligence and analytical support.



Department of Public Safety

Pursuant to legislation passed by the Arizona legislature in 1968, the Arizona Department of Public Safety became operational by the executive order of Governor Jack Williams on July 1, 1969. Governor Williams' mandate consolidated the functions and responsibilities of the Arizona Highway Patrol, the Enforcement Division of the state Department of Liquor Licenses and Control and the Narcotics Division of the State Department of Law.

During its 41-year history, the Arizona Department of Public Safety has accepted many additional responsibilities and has evolved into a respected, nationally-recognized and multi-faceted organization dedicated to providing state-level law enforcement services to the public while developing and maintaining close partnerships

with other agencies who share similar missions and objectives.

Today, the Department, with its state headquarters in Phoenix, maintains offices in more than 80 Arizona communities and cities within the state's 15 counties.

Almost 2,000 full-time departmental employees, along with 150 volunteers, help the agency fulfill its support and operational objectives in the critical areas of traffic safety and criminal interdiction.

This annual report summarizes the many achievements accomplished by the Arizona Department of Public Safety during fiscal year 2010. It also reflects the Department's continued dedication in providing quality service to the more than 6 million people who reside in Arizona as well as to the many non-residents who visit our state.



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